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ACADEMY OF MUSIC-" Lohengrin." BOOTH'S THEATRE-2: "Hamlet." 8: "Merchant of Venice." Booth.
BROADWAY THEATRE—"The Governess."
BROADWAY THEATRE—2 and S. Heller's Wonders.
FIFTH AVENUE HALL—2 and S: "Othello." Count
LYCEUM THEATRE—2 and S: "Othello." Joannes.

Joannes.

Niblo's Garden—2 and 8: "Peep O' Day," etc.

Niblo's Garden—2 and 8: "Champagne and Oysters."

SAN FRANCISCO MISSTREES.

LINION SQUARE FIREATRE—"A Celebrated Case."

WALLACK'S THEATRE—"School"

ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Water Color Exhibition.
FOURTH AVENUE PRESETTERIAN CHURCH-11: Lecture. MISS SARBORN.

GILMORE'S GARDEN-2 and 8. Congress of Beauty and Culture.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM-Day and Evening. Poultry NEW-YORK AQUARIUM-Day and Evening.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1878.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Lord Derby says he hopes to be able to announce on Thursday that the ironelads have advanced to Constantinopie. —— Prince Gorischakoff has replied to Lord Derby's inquiry that the verms of the armistice concern the belligerents alone. = France and Italy have decided not to send fleets to Constantinople. - The Rev. Alexander Duff, the Scottish missionary, is dead.

DOMESTIC .- The President considers the Louisiana trials a breach of good faith, and will try to save the members of the Returning Board; his letter to General Devens may be published to-day; Governor Nicholls telegraphs that he is powerless. = A large distillery near Dayton, Ohio, has been seized by the Government. === A report will be made to the House in favor of mail contracts for two steam lines to Brazil. == General B. F. Butler and Senator Jones have prepared speeches on the silver question. === The caused by a decrease of business, and partly by a lowering of rates. The strong position Brooklyn Charter amendment was introduced in the New York Senate; the Quarantine Commissioner's report was received. - Testimony was taken by the New-Jersey Investigating Committee in relation to the treatment of State Prison convicts. === The Pennsylvania Senate adopted resolutions

against the Wood Tariff bill. Congress,-In the Senate, yesterday, the bill making February 22 a holiday in Washington was passed; an understanding was arrived at to let the Sinking Fund resolution of Mr. Beck go by until the Silver Bill is disposed of; Mr. McDonald spoke in favor of the Silver Bill and Mr. McPherson against it; the House resolution against lewering the whiskey tax will be called up to-day. - In the House, West Point appropriations were discussed; the House then united with the Senate i the formal presentation of the painting of "Lincoln Signing the Emancipation Proclamation;" General Garfield and Mr. A. H. Stephens made speeches. The meeting of the National Democratic Com-

mittee is postponed until May 22. CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The trunk lines have decided to reduce freight rates to the West extensively, beginning to-morrow. Rates from the West are in an extremely unsettled condition. - The Lord-Hicks contest is probably to be compromised. == The official report of the amination of the Bank of North America shows an undue proportion of loans to directors A large number of prominent and their firms. = citizens attended Theodore Roosevelt's funeral, yesterday ; the Rev. Dr. Adams made an address. The Eric Railway Company is shown to have paid \$400,000 to lawyers in less than three years. The survivors of the Sallie M. Stedman's erew give the particulars of their terrible sufferings. Recent disappearances and sulcides furnish interesting stories. ___ J. F. Henry, Curran & Co.'s creditors held excited discussions yesterday. ==== Gold, 102, 102, 102. Gold value

of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 98 cents. Stocks irregular and unsettled, but closing strong. THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate an increase of warmth, and partial cloudiness. Thermometer yesterday, 22, 33°, 33°.

Senator McPherson may not be the greatest of statesmen, but on the silver question his head is unmistakably horizontal.

A private settlement, which now seems probable, of the unseemly wrangle in the Lord family, will be best for all concerned, for father and sons and for the public. One scandal the less will be a relief to be grateful

Senator Merrill's favorable report, from the Finance Committee, of the House resolution declaring a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits inexpedient, doubtless settles the question for this session. Our Washington dispatches show that this view is generally accepted there.

Mr. Bradlaugh has won his case in the Court of Appeal, as less distinguished defendants have won-through a flaw in the indictment. Should the case be appealed again, Mr. Bradlaugh will have the satisfaction of knowing what the House of Lords thinks, either of his morality as a publisher, or of the legal skill of his prosecutors.

largely owing to the agitation over the Silver Bill, the Silver Bill means lower prices and better times. The silver agitation has killed trade, as with one blow; therefore have rents gone down. But the tenants have suffered more than the landlords.

Rings run to Legislatures for relief, and the Brooklyn organization of that gender has begun its campaign at Albany. Senator Pierce has introduced a bill legislating the regular Democrats back into office-a measure about which the people who hold the offices now will probably have views.

Some interesting figures are presented elsewhere of the remarkable sums which the lawyers have got out of the Eric Road. One firm alone, that of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Macfarland, was paid \$95,900 in two years and a half, and one individual lawyer, Dorman B. Eaton, obtained in two years \$21,400.

Nothing could have made the ceremony of presenting to Congress a picture of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation more striking than the contrast between the two orators of the occasion. One, at the time that proclamation was issued, was fighting bravely in the Union Army; the other was at the same time the Vice-President of the Confederacy, and they now unite in eulogy of Lincoln.

The bitter attack on Lord Derby in a Conservative organ is a striking illustration of the intolerance which the Anglo-Turks exhibit toward all who will not go to extremes with them. In their blind fury, the Turkish sympathisers overlook the fact that if Lord Derby had not withdrawn his resignation the Ministry would have been crippled, and perhaps compelled to order a general election, which might have been fatal to the Conservative majority.

Siam proposes to repeat the experiment of Japan in sending large numbers of her young men to this country to be educated, dispatching before them, for the first time, a diplomatic representative to the United States. This is only a new evidence, however, of the intelligence and liberality which have made Siamese sovereigns in recent years noted among Oriental monarchs not only for personal acquirements but for a willingness to adopt foreign customs and ideas; and there is probably little danger that, as in the case of Japan, a reactionary movement may be suc-

Protests against Mr. Wood's idea of a Tariff flow in from all quarters. The iron and steel makers have a long list of objections to this measure. Its provisions would operate unequally upon different branches of their manufacture, as might be expected from the fact that they were not consulted in framing it. Rolling mills, blast furnaces and makers of crucible steel, would be among the heaviest sufferers if the monstrous measure should ever become a law; and the business of building iron steamships in this country would cease to exist. In an able speech, yesterday, at Philadelphia, Mr. Reeves described the consequences that are foreshadowed. The colors of his sketch are dark, but it is not overdrawn.

Some figures are furnished by the State Insurance Department, showing the condition of 175 fire insurance companies, and their business during the past year. As the totals of losses outside of this State are not yet given, no complete analysis is possible. It is, however, quite evident that the compantes of this State have been more fortunate than those of other States, since ours have gained in assets while the ont-of-town concerns have lost. Taking the 175 together, their income last year was \$5,900,000 less than in 1876. This is partly The caused by a decrease of business, and partly the Coroner's bill passed to a third reading. - A of our State companies is the most agreeable feature indicated by the summary.

> For ferocity, Voorhees; for amiability, Mc-Donald. Thus does Indiana furnish in the Senate types of the two extremes of silver maniaes. Mr. Voorhees proposes, unless the currency is clipped to suit him, to fight the Revolutionary War over again, singlehanded, if necessary; while his colleague offers, with an angelic sweetness, to vote any way a majority of his colleagues tell him to vote. He remarked, yesterday, that he was not in favor of the free-coinage feature of the House bill, but that he would vote for the House bill if a majority of the Senate did. This recalls Mr. Edmunds's caustic remark on the Matthews resolution that, in the form in which the brilliant Senator of Ohio bad put it, the Senate declared that it had an opinics, provided the House had one too. Mr. McDonald appounces his position on free coinage to be that he has an opinion if the Senate has, but that if the Senate has another, that other is his also. A useful Senator, and a powerful mind; but possibly it is just as well. The size of Voorhees's mind must crowd the rest of the delegation, as it is.

The antagonism between Russia and England is appreaching a dangerous crisis, masmuch as according to a telegram sent from the Turkish capital on Monday, the Grand Duke Nicholas had telegraphed to the Porte that the Russians will enter Constantinople if the British fleet enters the Bosphorus. The latter contingency appears to be at hand, according to the latest indications. In case the British fleet advances without permission, it will be interesting to note how England will construe her conduct in the light of the treaty of 1856, in which the protecting Powers declare they will uphold the Sultan in his determination to admit no foreign ship of war into the Straits. It may be said that the clause binds only "so long as the Porte is at peace," but in all cases the permission of the Sultan is recognized as essential. England has in fact done so now, and cannot consistently revoke her own act. When the treaty was signed she did not suppose that she would ever have to force "protection' on the Sultan.

THE POLICY OF DRIFTING.

No one doubts the sincerity and earnestness with which the President is endeavoring to avoid politicians and keep out of politics. It seems very clear that in his view politics are corrupting and demoralizing, and politicians bad men. One or two members of the Cabinet have the same notion, and are running their departments on that theory. It is a natural reaction, perhaps, from the widely different theory of the last Administration, and the extreme views maintained by President Grant and his Cabinet advisers upon the necessity of keeping up at any expense party discipline and party organ-No doubt there will be some silver lunatic somewhere, mad enough to argue that, because them to existing abuses, the upholders of and comfortable. The whole situation is

and critics were more theorists and doctrinaires, who did not understand the needs of discipline and organization and a strong party, but had wild and visionary notions, which the men "inside politics" knew were unpractical and absurd. And thereon the controversy grew, and the discussion raged till some people began to think that to be "inside politics" was to be by that token dishonest and corrupt. Thinking men always allow a wide range for such discussions. It is not necessary to adopt the extreme view of either side of such a question. It is a very old maxim that the safest way is between the two. The men "in-'side politics" are not by any means all so bad as some of the ardent reformers have painted them, nor are all the ardent reformers so impracticable and visionary as they have been set down to be by the practical politicians.

THE TRIBUNE, because it has been a foremost advocate of the purification of politics and the reform of the Government service, does not consider itself estopped from fair and honest criticism of a policy of administrative reform, which now outruns the most visionary theorist, and then halts, limps, and breaks down utterly in the most capricious and confusing manner. We give the President credit for an honest purpose in many things he has undertaken, but we do not attempt to conceal the fact that in others he has shown the most unaccountable weakness and indecision. It is quite certain that the credit for the clever and wise things he has done, if it belongs to anyone but himself, cannot be claimed by the Republicans in Congress who answer to the description of men "inside "politics;" for if there is anything settled and positive about the President so far, it is that he has not consulted or been advised by these men. It is equally clear that they are not responsible for any of the mistakes and omissions that have been made thus far. The first year of his term having now pretty nearly passed, and one quarter of his time and opportunities for accomplishing some good for the country having gone by, it would seem proper and wise for him to consider whether his experiment, so far as it may be called an experiment, is a success in its effect upon either his party or the country. We do not speak now of his Southern policy, in so far as the withdrawal of troops and the abandonment of Federal interference in the Southern States is concerned. That was not only just, wise and expedient, but compulsory upon any Executive who regarded his Constitutional obligations. We refer now to the policy which the President seems to have marked out for himself from the beginning, and which may be definitely described as "keeping out of polities."

It was one of President Grant's peculiarities

that he never read hostile newspaper criticism when he could avoid it, and never discussed politics with personal or political opponents. The reverse of this is the case with President Hayes. His temper is too even and amiable to be affected by criticism, and he consequently does not shrink from reading it; but on the other hand, as a rule, he avoids consultations upon politics with his friends, and more often seeks the advice of his opponents than of his supporters. It seems a good time now for the President to ask himself whether he was wise to accept the extreme view of the reformers that all the men "inside politics" are bad, and to be industriously avoided. We assume that he knows-to think otherwise would be a reflection upon his intelligence-that the reform of the Civil Service, of which some of his superserviceable friends made so loud proclamations in the early part of his administration, is very far from fulfilling the programme offered, or answering the public expectation. It lacks system, consistency, coherence, purpose; the dead level of it, and the best that can be said of it, in the judgment of an impartial public, is that it is a series of honest and ll meant blunders. For these blunders, and for the apathy in the public mind, which is partly the fruit of them, the men "inside politics are not to blame. Is it not possible that we might have escaped some of them had the President shown a disposition, ever so slight, to trust the experience and common sense of some of the practical politicians? Under President Hayes's Administration the country is drifting. That is not reform. He is placed at the belm, not to "keep out of politics," but to steer. It is a good thing to keep the crew from pilfering; that reform need not be interrupted; but if, meantime, we are drifting toward national repudiation, there's comething more important to be done,

and the question is, Who is to do it? CONSTANTINOPLE IN A NEW LIGHT.

The omission of a few words sometimes makes all the difference in the world. When the cable informed us that Russia would interpose no objection to the English fleet passing the Dardanelles, the latter half of the statement was wanting. It runs thus-"be-"cause this step would give Russia liberty of " action." Accordingly, no sooner does the English Government announce that the object of sending the fleet is to protect the interests of British citizens in Constantinople, than Russia plainly intimates that the same consideration may require that her troops should occupy part of the city. Turkey is thereby furnished with a pretext for refusing the necessary firman of entrance to Admiral Hornby. The result is a state of mixed indignation and amazement-the latter being probably the more powerful feeling of the two-in England. The Times, startled out of all diplomatic propriety, openly revealed, yesterday morning, the "transparent excuse" of protecting British citizens, and insists that the real mission of the fleet is to protect "England's legitimate "interests in the City and Straits," The Post, in its rage, goes so far as to say that "a fatal "mistake has been succeeded by a great humil-"iation." This fatal mistake, of course, was the countermanding of the order to the fleet,

England has thus been surprised into showing her real designs. She might better have entered into an alliance with Turkey, six months ago, than be checkmated so disastrously now. Prince Gortschakoff's letter to Lord Loftus, politely informing him that the terms of the armistice do not concern England at all, is the crowning humiliation. The few lines are firm, dignified and almost defiant; he is evidently sure of his position. Lord Derby "hopes" to inform Parliament on Thursday that the intention of the Government has been carried out-but he does not state whether the fleet will go to Constantinople with or without the permission of the Sultan, with or without the entry of Russian troops into the city. Meanwhile, the Grand Duke and the Sultan are arranging for a

business rents have declined 10 per cent the old regime insisted that the fault-finders dramatic, to say the least; but we see no likelihood that it is going to become tragic.

THE LOUISIANA BUSINESS. The trade of "visiting statesman" does not seem attractive. The labor and the wear and tear of mind involved are altogether disproportioned to the slender rewards. Messrs. sherman, Matthews, and others who visited Louisiana, to witness the counting of the electoral votes, have boiled over with indignation because of the conduct of unregenerate and unreconstructed Democrats of that State, and we are compelled to say that their indignation appears to have much cause. The proceedings in the trial of Anderson are calculated to excite the indignation of everybody who considers the rightful, impartial and decent administration of justice important to republican freedom. The verdict, "Guilty, with recommendation to mercy," in itself shows, under the circum-

stances, that something was wrong; for if a man had perpetrated a forgery of an election return, or, in violation of his oath, had accepted such a return as genuine knowing it to have been forged, he could not have been recommended to mercy by anybody of sufficient intelligence and decency to fit him for a jurybox. The declaration of two colored jurors, that they were led to concur in the verdict, not believing the prisoner guilty, because they were told that the recommendation would make the finding equivalent to an acquittal, shows that a very dishonest as well as malevolent spirit prevailed with more intelligent members in the jury-room. The sworn statement that prior to the trial one of the jurors had declared that the accused should be convicted, and the formal objections to the manner of drawing the jury, go far to sustain the claim that there was not intended to be a fair trial. The rulings of the Judge were far from Justice, and his previous record, as a defaulter to the Government in the sum of \$600,000, raises the question whether such a case was brought before a Judge of such character because no other could be relied upon to convict. The trial itself, without any indictment, and upon mere information supported by no evidence, ought not to have been possible in a civilized State upon a charge of such a nature. Indeed, the entire proceeding is discredited by the formal and recorded declaration that under the Nicholls Government there should be no prosecution for political offences. Finally, the evidence does not appear, even in the absurdly partisan reports sent from New Orleans, to have brought home to Anderson any knowledge of the alteration of returns. That the returns had been altered by somebody, for a partisan purpose, is not denied. Whether it was done by Littlefield, in order te give Democrats ground for disputing the election, or by Anderson or his associates, rests wholly upon the testimony of Littlefield -a confessed scoundrel, if his evidence is true. But Anderson and his associates had full power under the law to make any desired change in the result by throwing out returns, without risking the forgery of any, while the Democrats who obtained the use of Littlefield had no power to resist the decision of the Board unless they could fasten upon it some charge of fraud. On one side, there was no motive for crime, and Anderson was a man of property and honorable reputation. On the other side, there was a strong motive for erime, and Littlefield was the sort of man to be a tool. And yet his evidence is held to

prove Anderson guilty of the crime. The case is yet to be heard in other courts, and there is yet a question whether a State Government, which was supposed to have some decency, will interpose its pardon in a case so extraordinary in character, and so plainly in violation of its declarations before the world. The people of Louisiana have not had any hand in this business, as yet, and it remains to be seen what their government will do. But if it does badly, and they do badiy, the fact remains that the Constitution provides for Louisiana a government resting upon the will of the people, and not upon Inited States bayonets. Any community which tolerates the conviction and punishment of a substantial citizen, at the demand of rabid partisanship, and upon such a trial and such evidence as appear in this case, will

suffer quite enough before all is done. It is the opinion of some heated persons that "the President will change his Southern policy." We suspect that he will not undertake to employ any powers which he has declared unconstitutional, nor depart from a course which rests upon the belief that in the end government by the people will be better, and get rid of evils sooner, than government by force. If he thinks it proper to quiet some of the "gush" which the public has heard from persons around him, and to put into the waste-basket schemes for building up patriotism at the South by the resurrection of dead politicians, perhaps his course will be equally ffeetive and much better understood by Northern voters. Meanwhile, if the Governor of Louisiana cannot set foot upon rascally partisanship, he is not fit for his place.

THE MORAL INFLUENCE OF LEGS. The old controversy between the pulpit and the stage has been renewed in London, under somewhat novel and comical circumstances. The Rev. Stewart D. Headlam, curate of Bethnal Green, appears to be a firm believer in the beneficent influence of music-halls and blonde burlesquers, and some time ago he gave a lecture on the subject of public amusements, in which various entertainments of a more or less doubtful character, including the varietyshow ballet and "Orphée aux Enfers," were singled out for enthusiastic commendation. Mr. Headlam spoke in the tone of an expert and a devotee, had revelled in the intoxicating delights of the spectacular extravagenza; he had watched the graceful flying form of the young lady who does the trapeze business; he had sat with the crowd in the public house, looking at "the Great Serie-Comique," "the Champion Lady Clog-dancer, through the fames of tobacco, and applauding when it entered the Dardanelles, a fortnight their performance with the he of beermugs; and he declared that the spectacle or Mistress Lydia Thompson, with her petticoats off, "always did him good." Hence he gave his enraptured parishioners no mere sentumental and theoretical essay on the educational influences of the drama, no rubbish about Shakespeare and Sheridan Knowles, but a lively and complimentary commentary on the popular favorites of the day, the latest comic song and the latest French dancer; and although he did admit that there are certain abuses against which the people ought to set tacir faces, he was plainly of opinion that the theatre, as a rule, not only might be, but actually is, a sort of religious tonic.

It will no doubt occur to most of us that Mr. Headlam is not a stupendously wise person, and such certainly seems to have been the judgment of his rector and his bishop. friendly interview, and the relations between For the rector has dismissed him from his cu-

him to the ministry, and declined to "argue with one who prefers so unhesitatingly his "own judgment, backed by the approval of actors and proprietors of music-halls," to that of his ecclesiastical superiors. Perhaps it may seem that the Bishop himself, in using these expressions, is not so judicious as bishops were anciently commanded to be. The approval of actors is not necessarily to be contemned; the dramatic profession does not deserve the slighting, not to say supercilious treatment which the right reverend prelate employs in this letter of rebuke; and when Mr. Headlam urges, in reply, that the religious world has done a grievous wrong in refusing to recognize the calling of a public amuser as a virtuous and honorable one in itself, he certainly has the common sense of mankind on his side. The question of the in-trinsic morality and usefulness of theatrical representations is no longer open to debate; it is a res adjudicata; the stage has become one of the important institutions of all civilized communities; the highest and purest genius has surrounded it with imperishable glory; amiable lives and homely virtues have adorned it; and the Church has blessed it with her solemn sanction. It is not merely bigotry, it is arrant nonsense, to hurl indiscriminate maledictions against the play-house as the portal of "vice and misery." But, on the other hand, there is something

in the condition of the contemporary stage

which neither the curate nor the bishop seems to understand. If it shakes our faith in the infallibility of the pulpit to hear such beautiful and innocent poems as "School" and "Rip "Van Winkle" (to mention only two of the plays which have diffused sunshine in New-York this season) denounced in one great, general, comprehensive curse as the preludes to shame and damnation, it is equally a shock to our moral sense when a preacher who seems to be pretty constant and liberal in his attention to all the shows of the day, remains insensible of the lascivious posturings of the undressed beauties of the fancy ballet, and the mephitic odors of the modern French adulterous drama. Without undertaking to discuss the comparative cleanliness of old and new plays, it may be safely asserted that while our grandparents listened with composure to coarse language which would not now be tolerated even at the - Theatre, we have acquired on our part a relish for disguised nastiness of thought and undisguised display of limbs and backs which would have made the audiences of the last century stare with horror. Every defence of the honest drama and of the merry entertainment of harmless folly, which overlooks the fact that the stage of our day has not merely been defiled by occasional abuses but degraded by vile fashions and dangerous tendencies, is sure to do mischief to the very cause which it seeks to benefit. The duty of discriminating between what is wholesome in theatrical art and literature and what is diseased, is left by the clergy to the critics of the secular press, and how adequately or inadequately these gentlemen discharge their delicate task it is not for us to say. But if the Church would really do its part to correct the vices of the stage, it surely might help in the work which is now undertaken only by the critic. Mr. Headlam proposes to correct the depravity of legs and the vulgarity of comic songs by sending all the Sunday-schools to the "Black Crook" and the musical Free-and-Easy. The Bishop of London would attain the same object by damning the entire dramatic profession. The one is as far wrong as the other. But the stage must be recognized as one of the institutions of modern society most stable in its foundation, most powerful in its influence. The clergy cannot destroy it. What will they do with it?

Rowdyism is the vulgar name of a vulgar thing Dr. Webster defines it to be "noisy blackguardism," and a blackguard (according to the same authority) is "a person of low character accustomed to use scurrilous language, or to treat others with foul abuse." This hits the nature of certain recent exhibitions in this city exactly. A poor maniac, with a dramatic bee in his bonnet, whose absurdities are sure to draw together an unthinking crowd, is made for hours the butt of a noisy and turbulent audience of men and boys who concentrate in their critical comments all the slang of the streets and all the obscene ribaldry of the stews. In another place of public amusement, presumed to be reputable, and as such licensed by the authorities, some speculative showman gives what he bombastically calls a Great International Congress of Beauty and Culture." One hundred and thirty-five women were induced to take the places of the monkeys and other wild beasts, and to subject themselves to the gaze of a coarse and half-drunken crowd. The result was a saturnalia perfectly unreportable in any decent newspaper. The girls who were tempted either by their necessities or their wanton recklessness to exhibit themselves, were guyed and jeered at, and subjected to a hundred indignities of speech and gesture, until they fled in dismay from the platform and the boxes, followed by the shouts of the ill-mannered mob. At the theatre, conspicuous among the disorderly, were a number of students from Columbia College, who sang, howled, blew tin horns, and in every other way possible added to the uproar, though it is to be presumed that they call themselves gentlemen, and would be angry if that title were denied them. At last, the long-suffering policemen arrested three of the offenders, and car ried them off to prison. They were probably neither better nor worse than their companious who escaped the consequences of their own foolishness, and who were thus left at liberty to visit the station-houses and to call upon the magistrates to release the captives-a demand to which, properly, no favorable auswer was made. At Gilmore's Garden the shameful disorder was kept up, until the actors in it grew weary, and retired for change of scene if not of conduct.

No place of amusement should be suffered in this ity, unless its managers are able to maintain there a respectable degree of decorum. When Gilmore's Sarden or the Lyceum Theatre is given up to the control of a desorderly company, gathered and kept together solely by the love of disorder and the ab sence of restraint, it becomes as much a disorderly house as the lowest place in the Bewery or in Baxter-st. As such, it should be firmly and incontinently taken charge of by the police, the company expelied, the festal lights extinguished, and the doors closed and locked. There i no reason why conduct should be tolerated within the wails of a theatre which would not be tolerated or the street. What would be riot outside, is equally not within. Even the young gentlemen from Co lumbia College, if they should go singing and shout ing up and down Broadway, and making undnight ideous, would be imprisoned until morning and then fined. It may be argued that the managers invited the lewd conduct complained of, but this does not in the least mitigate the offence. No manager is licensed to turn his theatre or garden 'nto a howling Bedlam of profanity and obscenit - 1: matters not whether any respectable people were or sent at When the police spasmodicall these orgies or not. break up a den of inferry, they do not stop to m quire into the character of its occupants-that is taken for granted. If there were those who were seriously annoyed by the disgraceful conduct on Monday evening, there was all the more reason for the interference of the authorities. Restraint it is true, is partly necessary because disorderly conduct troubles the law-abiding and well-behaved; but it is equally true that su. h conduct should be suppressed for the sake of those engaged in it, and with some view to ulterior consequences. Decency

ones. Some heed must be paid to the deterioration of public character, and to the defilement of public and private manners which would be sure to follow the toleration of such abuses.

It is rather melancholy to reflect upon that perversion of taste and that deficient personal dignity which leads men to seek enjoyment in a brutal and foul-mouthed riot. The fun of it all seems not a little dreary. The pleasure to be derived from a loud and everlasting repetition of slang phrases must be of rather a low order. The enjoyment to be secured by inflicting annoyance upon any of God's creatures, however foolish or degraded, is unworthy of any rational being. It is difficult to see how even the youngest men, if they are worthy to be called men at all, can find gross vulgarity amusing. It may be admitted that thoughtlessness has something to do with this childish ill-conduct, and all possible excuses for it should be fairly considered. None the less, however, in the interests of public morals, should it be prohibited or suppressed.

The trouble with Doorkeeper Polk seems to be that he is too whole-souled. He can't resist the importunities of members of Congress and others who want to get friends on the Government payrolls. So he disregards the law which limits the number of pages to twenty-eight, and puts on fifty-six. Not that he makes anything out of it himself-perish the thought -he's from Tennessee-but the pressure is so great, and there seems to be such distress everywhere, that he could not, really-the dear man could not refuse to violate the law, in behalf of the suffering ones. With great respect for Mr. Polk's largeheartedness, and no lack of admiration for his ability and grace at keeping door, we take leave to say that this Government is to that degree hard and austere in its transactions that it makes no difference with it whether the noble Doorkeeper of the House violates law from pure cussedness or to help a friend. Law is law, and pay-rolls are payrolls, Mr. Polk, and it's coming to be pret-ty generally believed that it's about as bad to cheat the Government by way of being goodnatured to one's friends as it is to use Government funds to buy a horse or dig a cellar. All the Tammany gang were "good fellows;" "whole-souled," "liberal," and all that. But the Robin Hood period in politics has pretty much passed away. People are beginning to accustom themselves to the vulgarity of downright honesty, and get along without either the generosity or chivalry that flourishes in fraud.

Some of the Connecticut newspapers are criticising the action of Governor Hubbard in nominating as one of the honorary commissioners of Connecticut to the Paris Exhibition Mr. Henry C. White, of Hartford. The objection to Mr. White is that he was one of the board of six directors of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company who purchased stock of the company from a person whom the King desired to get rid of, paying him from the funds of the company \$250 per share for the same, and subsequently dividing it up among themselves at \$130 per share. The details of this transaction have appeared heretofore in the Hartford correspondence of THE TRIBUNE, in which the whole proceeding was brought to light for the first time. Mr. White is the father of S. H. White, the former vice-president and treasurer of the company, through whom the negotiations were made for the transfer of the concern to Furber and Wiggin, and who was recently indicted with Furber, Wiggin and Walkley for conspiracy. In view of the possibility of Governor Hubbard's opponents being enabled to make a handle of this appointment to be used against him hereafter, the choice does not seem to be wise, especially since the Governor's relations as counsel to the company under the old management seemed already to have embarrassed somewhat his official action.

Mr. Edmunds was little out of the way when he said Carpenter's picture was not worthy of a place in the Capitol. But Mr. Edmunds might nearly as well have said the same thing about a good many of the other National pictures. It ought to be remembered, however, that Carpenter's work has at least one merit-it presents tolerably faithful portraits of a historic group, of several of whom authentic portraits are scarce. There are no good portraits of some of the members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabmet painted from actual sittings. Mr. Carpenter is not a great, nor even a good portrait-painter. But he did have abundant sittings from each of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and he did, according to the best light that was in him, most faithfully and painstakingly set down their features; and those features are of the greatest interest to the generations which will long revere the memories of these men. So we may bear, with some philosophy, yesterday's addition to the indifferent art at the Capitol.

The approaching Conclave may be expected to produce an abundant crop of rumors, with the special correspondents striving to appease the European appetite for news. In the present aspect of affairs, the Papal election promises to be conducted quietly, without any grave dissensions or attempts at foreign intrigue. Least of all was there any ground for the rumor, now denied, that the Cardinals had voted on reconciliation with Italy-s measure in regard to which they can practically de nothing, pending the selection of a succes

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Tilden is liable to get more "fraud" timber

The "Reform" party now has its Whittaker to flock with its Cronin.

An effort should be made to extract a silver speech from Judge Davis's third party. Even the carpet-baggers didn't do anything worse than to put a thief in the c hair of justice.

Boston takes no vacation, but keeps right on discussing Simmons and future punishment.

Nobody but David Dudley Field could have invented such a magnificent specimen of retroactive instice as the Anderson case.

Thurman is credited with saying that he dodges the anti-silver speeches because he doesn't dare to listen to them. And yet he dared to listen

A President equipped with a thorough knowledge of the great economical problems with which the country is wrestling, and the ability to tell what he knew, would not be a great national calamity.

Mr. Wood says he can find no two men who agree upon a definition of raw teaterial. He can find oceans of men who will agree that Mr. Wood's party

specimens. Congressman Chalmers, of Mississippi, 8074 Hayes is a fraud, and Tilden is a failure," and that the people of his State "wouldn't onch Tilden again with a forty-foot pole," Well, bleen do su't

earn to be touched with a forty-foot pole. Ancient history is an exasperating topic to ear modern Solons. Republican Senators not long ago engaged in dignified battle over the memory of Covernor King, and now Democratic Representa-tives clinich in a rough and tumble family fight over the late Governor Tilden.

There is little likelihood that the Kemper County onteners will ever be brought to trial, much fees that they will ever meet retributive justice, for the brutal murder of Judge Chishelm, but in an insulfcient, left-handed way the State of Mississippi, under the Civil Rights Law, is to be arraigned be-fore the United States courts. It is safe to provide that no induce or jury will ever find the State guilty of civil zation in the first degree.

Senator Barnum doesn't believe the report that he will be removed from the chairmanship of the Naional Democratic Committee because of his financial views. He is unable to understand why the party should be divided on so trifling a subject as the National honor. If one man believes in honesty and the other in dishonesty, he cannot understand way both should not be equally good Democrats. Mo Barnum seems to have a thorough comprehe, sion of what constitutes a first-class Democrat.

Four Massachusetts Democrats have already ap plied for the position of Mr. Polk as Doorkeep of the House, and ten times as many more will battering the doors of the Democratic caucus with